



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/601
19 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 72

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miloš KOTEREC (Slovakia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

"(a) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific;

"(b) Regional confidence-building measures;

"(c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons"

was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 51/46 B, C and D of 10 December 1996.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 September 1997, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1997, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 62 to 82, which was held at the 3rd to 12th meetings, from 13 to 17 and from 20 to 24 October (see A/C.1/52/PV.3-12). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach were held at six informal meetings, from 27 to 31 October. Draft resolutions on the items



were considered at the 15th to 17th meetings, from 5 to 7 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.15-17); action was taken on them at the 18th to 24th meetings, from 10 to 14 and on 18 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.18-24).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures (A/52/293);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/52/309 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(c) Letter dated 6 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/176-S/1997/442);

(d) Letter dated 7 August 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the ninth ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Libreville from 7 to 11 July 1997 (A/52/283-S/1997/644);

(e) Letter dated 23 September 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Marshall Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the twenty-eighth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga from 17 to 19 September 1997 (A/52/413);

(f) Letter dated 1 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997 (A/52/447-S/1997/775);

(g) Letter dated 4 November 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/565).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.3

5. At the 17th meeting, on 7 November, the representative of Nepal, on behalf of Australia, Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific" (A/C.1/52/L.3).

Subsequently, Brunei Darussalam, Costa Rica, Pakistan and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 23rd meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.3 without a vote (see para. 15, draft resolution A).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.6

7. At the 16th meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Gabon, on behalf of the States members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Regional confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/52/L.6).

8. The Committee had before it a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.6, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.1/52/L.50).

9. At its 22nd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.6 without a vote (see para. 15, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.15

10. At the 16th meeting, on 6 November, the representative of India, on behalf of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Sudan and Viet Nam introduced a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/52/L.15).

11. At its 18th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.15 by a recorded vote of 95 to 30, with 28 abstentions (see para. 15, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan,

/...

Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Andorra, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Georgia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, San Marino, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.16

12. At the 17th meeting, on 7 November, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Colombia, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan and Peru, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" (A/C.1/52/L.16). Subsequently, Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Myanmar joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

13. At the 21st meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the fourth preambular paragraph by deleting the words "with concern" after the word "Noting".

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.16, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 15, draft resolution D).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

15. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the
Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament
in Asia and the Pacific

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 44/117 F of 15 September 1989, by which it established and renamed the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, with headquarters at Kathmandu and with the mandate of providing, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities mutually agreed upon by the Member States of the Asia-Pacific region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, through appropriate utilization of available resources,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General,¹ in which he expresses his belief that the mandate of the Regional Centre remains valid and that the Centre could be a useful instrument for fostering a climate of cooperation in the post-cold-war era,

Commending the useful activities carried out by the Regional Centre in encouraging regional and subregional dialogue for the enhancement of openness, transparency and confidence-building, as well as the promotion of disarmament and security through the organization of regional meetings, which has come to be widely known within the Asia-Pacific region as the "Kathmandu process",

Noting that trends in the post-cold-war era have emphasized the function of the Regional Centre in assisting Member States as they deal with new security concerns and disarmament issues emerging in the region,

Recognizing the need for the Regional Centre to pursue effectively its expanded function,

Expressing its appreciation to the Regional Centre for its organization of substantive regional meetings at Kathmandu and at Sapporo, Japan, in 1997,

Appreciating highly the important role Nepal has played as the host nation of the headquarters of the Regional Centre,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 50/71 D of 12 December 1995, in particular its strong support for the continued operation and further strengthening of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific as an essential promoter of the regional peace and disarmament dialogue in the Asia-Pacific region known as the "Kathmandu process";

¹ A/52/309 and Corr.1.

2. Welcomes the fact that 1998 will mark the tenth anniversary of the Kathmandu process;

3. Expresses its appreciation for the continued political support and financial contribution received by the Regional Centre;

4. Appeals to Member States, in particular those within the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions so as to strengthen the programme of activities of the Regional Centre and its implementation;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the Regional Centre in carrying out its programme of activities;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific".

B

Regional confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 43/78 H and 43/85 of 7 December 1988, 44/21 of 15 November 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990, 46/37 B of 6 December 1991, 47/53 F of 15 December 1992, 48/76 A of 16 December 1993, 49/76 C of 15 December 1994, 50/71 B of 12 December 1995 and 51/46 C of 10 December 1996,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, since such measures can contribute to regional disarmament and to international security, in accordance with the principles of the Charter,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Convinced also that development can be achieved only in a climate of peace, security and mutual confidence both within and among States,

Bearing in mind the establishment by the Secretary-General on 28 May 1992 of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the purpose of which is to encourage arms limitation, disarmament, non-proliferation and development in the subregion,

Recalling the Brazzaville Declaration on Cooperation for Peace and Security in Central Africa,²

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures,³ which deals with the activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa in the period since the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 51/46 C;

2. Reaffirms its support for efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease tensions and conflicts in the subregion and to further disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful settlement of disputes in Central Africa;

3. Also reaffirms its support for the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee adopted at the organizational meeting of the Committee held at Yaoundé in July 1992;

4. Invites the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee that have not yet signed the Non-Aggression Pact to do so, and encourages all member States to expedite ratification, being convinced that the entry into force of the Pact will effectively contribute to the prevention of conflicts in the Central African subregion;

5. Welcomes with satisfaction the programmes and activities of the Standing Advisory Committee for the period 1997-1998, adopted by the member States during the ninth ministerial meeting held at Libreville from 7 to 11 July 1997,⁴ which are designed to:

(a) Set up and render operational at the earliest opportunity and on the basis of voluntary contributions an early warning system for Central Africa;

(b) Launch programmes designed to retrain demobilized soldiers and prepare them for reintegration into civilian life;

(c) Combat the illegal circulation of weapons and drugs in the subregion;

(d) Organize training seminars so as to strengthen the capacity of the Central African States to participate more actively in peacekeeping operations

² A/50/474, annex I.

³ A/52/293.

⁴ A/52/283-S/1997/644, annex.

organized under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

(e) Organize joint military exercises to simulate the conduct of standard peacekeeping operations;

(f) Organize, for members of the armed forces and security forces of the Central African States, seminars and awareness programmes relating to the conduct of public affairs, the rule of law and respect for human rights;

(g) Hold a subregional conference on the topic "Democratic institutions and peace in Central Africa";

(h) Revert to the holding of two annual meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee at the ministerial level in order to further consultations among the Member States;

6. Expresses its conviction that the full implementation of those measures and activities will contribute to the promotion of confidence among the Member States, the establishment of democracy and good governance and the consolidation of peace in the Central African subregion;

7. Welcomes the participation, at the invitation of the Government of Gabon, of representatives of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the ninth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee and invites the Secretary-General to facilitate the pursuit of this type of dialogue, which is likely to strengthen cooperation between the Council and the countries concerned with a view to contributing to the peaceful settlement of conflicts in Central Africa, whenever the States members of the Committee so request;

8. Thanks the Secretary-General for having established the Trust Fund for the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa;

9. Appeals to Member States and to governmental and non-governmental organizations to make additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the implementation of the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee, in particular the measures and objectives referred to in paragraph 5 of the present resolution;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee to ensure that they are able to carry on with their efforts, being convinced that effective cooperation between the international community and the countries of the subregion can stimulate the search for peaceful solutions to the crises and conflicts that occur in the subregion;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa".

C

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to the survival of mankind,

Bearing in mind the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996 on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons,⁵

Convinced that a multilateral, universal and binding agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would contribute to the elimination of the nuclear threat and to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons, thereby strengthening international peace and security,

Conscious that some steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁶ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Determined to achieve a universal nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, leading to their ultimate destruction,

Stressing that an international convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons would be an important step in a phased programme towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework,

⁵ A/51/218, annex.

⁶ Resolution S-10/2.

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1997 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on this subject as called for in General Assembly resolution 51/46 D of 10 December 1996,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a possible basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Desiring to achieve a multilateral, universal and binding agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation of all States to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Determined, therefore, to achieve a universal nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, leading to their ultimate destruction,

Convinced that the present Convention would be an important step in a phased programme towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to the present Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. The present Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of the present article may accede to it at any time.

2. The present Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. The present Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

The present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention, opened for signature at _____ on the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____.

D

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,⁷

Recalling also its resolution 51/46 A of 10 December 1996,

Stressing the importance of informing, educating and generating public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including action by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner,

Noting the delay in the publication of the 1996 United Nations Disarmament Yearbook,

1. Expresses its concern at the continuing decrease in contributions to the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;
2. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to support the timely publication and distribution of the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook.

⁷ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Plenary Meetings, 1st meeting, paras. 110 and 111.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/602
20 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 73

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miloš KOTEREC (Slovakia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted
by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

- "(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
- "(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- "(c) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;
- "(d) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research"

was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session of the
General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 51/47 of
10 December 1996.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 September 1997, the General Assembly, on
the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its
agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1997, the First Committee decided to hold
a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated
to it, namely, items 62 to 82, which was held at the 3rd to 12th meetings, from

13 to 17 and from 20 to 24 October (see A/C.1/52/PV.3-12). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach were held at six informal meetings, from 27 to 31 October. Draft resolutions on the items were considered at the 15th to 17th meetings, from 5 to 7 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.15-17); action was taken on them at the 18th to 24th meetings, from 10 to 14 and on 17 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.18-24).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;¹
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission;²
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the twenty-ninth session of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/52/282);
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Deputy Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute and the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute (A/52/272);
- (e) Letter dated 1 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997 (A/52/447-S/1997/775).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.20

5. At the 16th meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Sri Lanka, on behalf of Costa Rica, Kenya and Sri Lanka, subsequently joined by Ecuador, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/52/L.20).

6. At its 21st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.20 without a vote (see para. 11, draft resolution A).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.21

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/52/27).

² Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/52/42).

7. At the 15th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of Algeria, Australia, Belarus, Colombia, Cuba, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Romania and Viet Nam, subsequently joined by Costa Rica and Ecuador, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/52/L.21).

8. At its 21st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.21 without a vote (see para. 11, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.42/Rev.1

9. At the 21st meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan, subsequently joined by Cuba, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Role of the United Nations in disarmament" (A/C.1/52/L.42/Rev.1).

10. At its 23rd meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.42/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 93 to 42, with 9 abstentions (see para. 11, draft resolution C. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Against: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

/...

Abstaining: Argentina, Canada, Georgia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Marshall Islands, Republic of Korea, Uruguay.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

11. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

A

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,³

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, has the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Considering, in this respect, that the present international climate should give additional impetus to multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching concrete agreements,

Recognizing that the Conference on Disarmament has a number of urgent and important issues for negotiations,

1. Reaffirms the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. Welcomes the determination of the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation, with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda;

3. Also welcomes the desire of the Conference on Disarmament to promote substantive progress during its 1998 session, and expresses the hope that appropriate consultations during the inter-sessional period could lead to the commencement of early work on various agenda items;

4. Encourages the Conference on Disarmament to continue the further review of its membership;

5. Also encourages the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further the ongoing review of its agenda and methods of work;

³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/52/27).

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the provision to the Conference on Disarmament of adequate administrative, substantive and conference support services;

7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

B

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,⁴

Recalling its resolutions 47/54 A of 9 December 1992, 47/54 G of 8 April 1993, 48/77 A of 16 December 1993, 49/77 A of 15 December 1994, 50/72 D of 12 December 1995 and 51/47 B of 10 December 1996,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session,

1. Takes note of the report of the Disarmament Commission;⁴
2. Reaffirms the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament;
3. Also reaffirms the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;
4. Encourages the Disarmament Commission to continue to make every effort to enhance its working methods so as to enable it to give focused consideration to a limited number of priority issues in the field of disarmament, bearing in mind the decision it has taken to move its agenda towards a three-item phased approach;
5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the

⁴ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/52/42).

Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁵ and with paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items of its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";⁶

6. Recommends that, pursuant to the adopted three-item phased approach, the Disarmament Commission, at its 1997 organizational session, adopt the following items for consideration at its 1998 substantive session:

(a) The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned;

(b) The fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

(c) Guidelines on conventional arms control/limitation and disarmament, with particular emphasis on consolidation of peace in the context of General Assembly resolution 51/45 N of 10 December 1996;

7. Requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1998 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament,⁷ together with all the official records of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Disarmament Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services, including verbatim records, to that end;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

⁵ Resolution S-10/2.

⁶ A/CN.10/137.

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/52/27).

C

Role of the United Nations in disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament,

Recalling in this regard the various resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular the principles and priorities established by consensus in the Declaration and the Programme of Action contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁸ the first special session devoted to disarmament, which define the role of the United Nations and form the basis for the existing disarmament machinery, in the context of the implementation of the responsibilities of the Organization under the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the importance of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, in conformity with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

1. Affirms the vision of promoting international peace and security set out in the Charter of the United Nations and its provisions concerning the non-use of force and the threat of force;
2. Underlines the necessity to further the objectives of promoting disarmament and regulating armaments set out in the Charter on the basis of negotiations reflecting the security interests of all States;
3. Reiterates that the adoption and implementation of disarmament measures should take place in such an equitable and balanced manner as to ensure the right of each State to security and to ensure that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantage over others;
4. Affirms its support for the objectives of nuclear and conventional disarmament, as set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament;⁸
5. Reiterates that nuclear disarmament has the highest priority in efforts to advance disarmament on a universal basis;
6. Reaffirms its support for the United Nations machinery on disarmament, which is functioning pursuant to the decisions adopted at the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;
7. Also reaffirms that the Conference on Disarmament is the sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament;

⁸ Resolution S-10/2.

8. Affirms that the implementation of international treaties dealing with disarmament should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of those treaties and that questions regarding compliance should be addressed in accordance with those provisions and the mechanisms established or envisaged in those provisions;

9. Also affirms that the United Nations Secretariat should support the realization of the objectives of disarmament, as set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which was adopted by consensus.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/603
19 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 74

THE RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miloš KOTEREC (Slovakia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East" was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 51/48 of 10 December 1996.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 September 1997, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1997, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 62 to 82, which was held at the 3rd to 12th meetings, from 13 to 17 and from 20 to 24 October (see A/C.1/52/PV.3-12). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach were held at six informal meetings, from 27 to 31 October 1997. Draft resolutions on the items were considered at the 15th to 17th meetings, from 5 to 7 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.15-17); action was taken on them at the 18th to 24th meetings, from 10 to 14 and on 17 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.18-24).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (A/52/454);

(b) Letter dated 1 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of

Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the Fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997 (A/52/447-S/1997/775);

(c) Letter dated 23 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and annexes of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 2 October 1997 (A/52/529-S/1997/820).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/52/L.5 AND Rev.1

5. On 28 October, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East", submitted by Egypt, on behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the League of Arab States (A/C.1/52/L.5).

6. On 7 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/52/L.5/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "Noting with concern" were replaced with the word "Noting"; the words "continues to be" were replaced with the word "remains"; and the words "and has not declared its intention to do so", at the end of the paragraph, were deleted;

(b) In the eighth preambular paragraph, the words "Alarmed, as a consequence, at" were replaced with the words "Concerned over"; and the words, "this situation" were replaced with the words "the proliferation of nuclear weapons";

(c) In operative paragraph 1, after the words "Calls upon", the word "Israel" was deleted; the word "yet" before the word "party" was deleted; the words "and has not declared its intention to do so", after the words "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons", were deleted; and the word "score" was replaced with the word "scope";

(d) In operative paragraph 2, after the words "Requests the Secretary-General", the words "to bring the provisions of the present resolution to the particular attention to the Government of Israel, and" were deleted.

7. At the 20th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of the same sponsors, introduced a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/52/L.5/Rev.2), which contained the following changes:

(a) The footnote on page 1 relating to the sponsors of the draft resolution, which had read:

"On behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States",

(b) A tenth preambular paragraph was inserted, reading:

"Noting the adoption of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and its signature by one hundred and forty-eight States, including a number of States in the region".

8. At the same meeting, the First Committee adopted the sixth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.5/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 137 to 2, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: India, Israel.

Abstaining: Cuba, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea.

9. At the same meeting, the First Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.5/Rev.2 as a whole by a recorded vote of 124 to 2, with 17 abstentions (see para. 10). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Chile, China,

¹ The delegation of Tunisia subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Estonia, India, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Nepal, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Uruguay.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

10. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest of which is resolution GC(41)RES/25, adopted on 3 October 1997,

Cognizant that the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region of the Middle East would pose a serious threat to international peace and security,

Mindful of the immediate need to place all nuclear facilities in the region of the Middle East under full-scope safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Recalling the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 11 May 1995,² in which the Conference noted with concern the continued existence in the Middle East of unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, reaffirmed the importance of the early realization of universal adherence to the Treaty,³ and called upon all States in the Middle East that had not yet done so, without exception, to accede to the Treaty as soon as possible and to place all their nuclear facilities under full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Recalling also the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 11 May 1995,² in which the Conference urged universal adherence to the Treaty as an urgent priority and called upon all States not yet party to the Treaty to accede to it at the earliest date, in particular those States which operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities,

Noting that, since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 51/48 of 10 December 1996, Israel remains the only State in the Middle East that has not yet become party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Concerned over the threats posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons to the security and stability of the region of the Middle East,

Stressing the importance of undertaking confidence-building measures, in particular the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in order to enhance peace and security in the region and to consolidate the global non-proliferation regime,

Noting the adoption of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty⁴ and its signature by one hundred and forty-eight States, including a number of States in the region,

1. Calls upon the only State in the region of the Middle East that is not party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons² to accede to the Treaty without further delay, and not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons and to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, and to place all its unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards as an important confidence-building measure among all States of the region and as a step towards enhancing peace and security;

² See 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)), annex.

³ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485.

⁴ See resolution 50/245.

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled 'The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East'.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/604
19 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 75

CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF
CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE
EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miloš KOTEREC (Slovakia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects" was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 51/49 of 10 December 1996.
2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 September 1997, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.
3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1997, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 62 to 82, which was held at the 3rd to 12th meetings, from 13 to 17 and from 20 to 24 October (see A/C.1/52/PV.3-12). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach were held at six informal meetings, from 27 to 31 October. Draft resolutions on the items were considered at the 15th to 17th meetings, from 5 to 7 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.15-17); action was taken on them at the 18th to 24th meetings, from 10 to 14 and on 17 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.18-24).
4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (A/52/227 and Corr.1 and 2);

(b) Letter dated 1 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997 (A/52/447-S/1997/775).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/52/L.22

5. At the 15th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects" (A/C.1/52/L.22). Subsequently, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Malta, Monaco and Mongolia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 19th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.22 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of
Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be
Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/49 of 10 December 1996 and previous resolutions referring to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of

Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,¹

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention, together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I),¹ the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)¹ and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),¹ which entered into force on 2 December 1983,

Also recalling with satisfaction the adoption by the Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, on 13 October 1995 of the Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV),² and on 3 May 1996 of the amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II),³

Recalling the role played by the International Committee of the Red Cross in the elaboration of the Convention and its Protocols,

Noting that, in conformity with article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to examine amendments to the Convention or to any of the Protocols thereto, to examine additional protocols concerning other categories of conventional weapons not covered by existing Protocols or to review the scope and application of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to examine any proposed amendments or additional protocols, and welcoming the decision adopted by the Review Conference in its Final Declaration on 3 May 1996⁴ to convene a Review Conference not later than 2001,

1. Welcomes the additional ratifications and acceptances of or accessions to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, as well as the ratifications and acceptances of or accessions to the amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II);⁵

2. Urgently calls upon all States that have not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and its

¹ See The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

² CCW/CONF.I/16 (Part I), annex A.

³ Ibid., annex B.

⁴ Ibid., annex C.

⁵ A/52/227 and Corr.1 and 2.

Protocols, and in particular to amended Protocol II, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to this instrument at an early date, and calls upon successor States to take appropriate measures so that ultimately adherence to these instruments will be universal;

3. Calls, in particular, upon the States parties to the Convention to express their consent to be bound by the amended Protocol II with a view to its entry into force as soon as possible, and, pending its entry into force to respect and ensure respect for its substantive provisions to the fullest extent possible;

4. Commends the Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV)² to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to this instrument at an early date and calls, in particular, upon the States parties to express their consent to be bound by the Protocol with a view to its entry into force as soon as possible;

5. Calls upon the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto, to continue to inform it periodically of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention and the Protocols, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/605
20 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 76

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miloš KOTEREC (Slovakia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region" was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 51/50 of 10 December 1996.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 September 1997, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1997, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 62 to 82, which was held at the 3rd to 12th meetings, from 13 to 17 and from 20 to 24 October (see A/C.1/52/PV.3-12). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach were held at six informal meetings, from 27 to 31 October. Draft resolutions on the items were considered at the 15th to 17th meetings, from 5 to 7 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.15-17); action was taken on them at the 18th to 24th meetings, from 10 to 14 and on 17 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.18-24).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (A/52/427);

(b) Letter dated 1 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting

97-33251 (E) 261197 011297 /...



the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997 (A/52/447-S/1997/775).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/52/L.36 AND REV.1

5. At the 15th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Morocco, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region" (A/C.1/52/L.36).

6. On 12 November, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/52/L.36/Rev.1), which contained the following change: a new preambular paragraph was inserted after the seventh preambular paragraph, reading:

"Noting the peace negotiations in the Middle East, which should be of a comprehensive nature and represent an appropriate framework for the peaceful settlement of contentious issues in the region".

7. At its 22nd meeting, on 13 November, the First Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.36/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 8).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, including resolution 51/50 of 10 December 1996,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

/...

Bearing in mind all the previous declarations and commitments, as well as all the initiatives taken by the riparian countries at the recent summits, ministerial meetings and various forums concerning the question of the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing also the efforts made so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with a view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region and to eliminating the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security, and their growing awareness of the need for further joint efforts to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the region,

Recognizing further that prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres can be enhanced by positive developments worldwide, in particular in Europe, in the Maghreb and in the Middle East,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Mediterranean region and their commitment to respect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹

Noting the peace negotiations in the Middle East, which should be of a comprehensive nature and represent an appropriate framework for the peaceful settlement of contentious issues in the region,

Expressing its concern at the persistent tension and continuing military activities in parts of the Mediterranean that hinder efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,²

1. Reaffirms that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and respecting the sovereignty, independence and

¹ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

² A/52/427.

territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination, and therefore calls for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. Commends the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in meeting common challenges through coordinated overall responses, based on a spirit of multilateral partnership, towards the general objective of turning the Mediterranean basin into an area of dialogue, exchanges and cooperation, guaranteeing peace, stability and prosperity and encourages them to strengthen such efforts through, inter alia, a lasting multilateral and action-oriented cooperative dialogue among States of the region;

4. Recognizes that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development and other obstacles, as well as respect and greater understanding among cultures, in the Mediterranean area will contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries through the existing forums;

5. Calls upon all States of the Mediterranean region that have not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, thus creating the necessary conditions for strengthening peace and cooperation in the region;

6. Encourages all States of the region to favour the necessary conditions for strengthening the confidence-building measures among them by promoting genuine openness and transparency on all military matters, by participating, inter alia, in the United Nations system for standardized reporting of military expenditures and by providing accurate data and information to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms;

7. Encourages the Mediterranean countries to strengthen further their cooperation in combating terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, which poses a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region and therefore to the improvement of the current political, economic and social situation;

8. Invites all States of the region to address, through various forms of cooperation, problems and threats posed to the region, such as terrorism, international crime and illicit arms transfers, as well as illicit drug production, consumption and trafficking, which jeopardize the friendly relations among States, hinder the development of international cooperation and result in the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the democratic basis of pluralistic society;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/606
21 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 77

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miloš KOTEREC (Slovakia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 51/51 of 10 December 1996.
2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 September 1997, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.
3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1997, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 62 to 82, which was held at the 3rd to 12th meetings, from 13 to 17 and from 20 to 24 October (see A/C.1/52/PV.3-12). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach were held at six informal meetings, from 27 to 31 October. Draft resolutions on the items were considered at the 15th to 17th meetings, from 5 to 7 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.15-17); action was taken on them at the 18th to 24th meetings, from 10 to 14 and on 18 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.18-24).
4. In connection with item 77, the First Committee had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean.¹

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/52/29).



II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/52/L.12

5. At the 16th meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" (A/C.1/52/L.12).

6. At its 21st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.12 by a recorded vote of 104 to 3, with 38 abstentions (see para. 7). The voting was as follows:²

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey.

² Subsequently, the delegation of Albania indicated that it had intended to abstain and the delegations of Jordan and the Dominican Republic stated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolution 51/51 of 10 December 1996 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979,³

Recalling further paragraph 72 of the final document adopted by the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi on 7 and 8 April 1997, which underlined the importance of the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean continuing his informal consultations on the future of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the Committee's work,

Emphasizing the need to foster consensual approaches, in particular given the prevailing international climate, which is conducive to the pursuit of such endeavours,

Noting the initiatives taken by countries of the region to promote cooperation, in particular economic cooperation, in the Indian Ocean area and the possible contribution of such initiatives to overall objectives of a zone of peace,

Convinced that the participation of all the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee is important would assist the progress of mutually beneficial dialogue to develop conditions of peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region,

Considering that greater efforts and more time are required to develop a focused discussion on practical measures to ensure conditions of peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean,⁴

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean;⁴

³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45 and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

⁴ Ibid., Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/52/29).

2. Reiterates its conviction that the participation of all the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee is important and would greatly facilitate the development of a mutually beneficial dialogue to advance peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region;

3. Requests the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his dialogue on the work of the Ad Hoc Committee with all of its members, the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean and to report at an early date to the General Assembly, through the Ad Hoc Committee, on his consultations and on other relevant developments;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/607
19 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 78

CONSOLIDATION OF THE REGIME ESTABLISHED BY THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miloš KOTEREC (Slovakia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 51/52 of 10 December 1996.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 September 1997, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1997, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 62 to 82, which was held at the 3rd to 12th meetings, from 13 to 17 and from 20 to 24 October (see A/C.1/52/PV.3-12). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach were held at six informal meetings, from 27 to 31 October. Draft resolutions on the items were considered at the 15th to 17th meetings, from 5 to 7 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.15-17); action was taken on them at the 18th to 24th meetings, from 10 to 14 and on 17 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.18-24).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a letter dated 1 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the



Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997 (A/52/447-S/1997/775).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/52/L.17

5. At the 17th meeting, on 7 November, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution, entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" (A/C.1/52/L.17). Subsequently, the Bahamas and Suriname joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 18th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.17 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for
the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and
the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 it expressed the hope that the States of Latin America would take appropriate measures to conclude a treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it voiced its confidence that, once such a treaty was concluded, all States, and in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend it their full cooperation for the effective realization of its peaceful aims,

Considering that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 it established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between nuclear-weapon States and those which do not possess such weapons,

Recalling that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)¹ was opened for signature at Mexico City on 14 February 1967,

Welcoming the holding of the eleventh special session of the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean on 14 February 1997 in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, as well as the holding of the international seminar entitled "Nuclear-weapon-free zones in the next century" in Mexico City on 13 and 14 February 1997,

Recalling that in its preamble the Treaty of Tlatelolco states that military denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling also that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty of Tlatelolco as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Recalling further that in 1990, 1991 and 1992 the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean approved and opened for signature a set of amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco,² with the aim of enabling the full entry into force of that instrument,

Recalling resolution C/E/RES.27 of the Council of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean,³ in which the Council called for the promotion of cooperation and consultations with other nuclear-weapon-free zones,

Noting with satisfaction that, with the full adherence on 14 February 1997 of Saint Kitts and Nevis, the Treaty of Tlatelolco is in force for thirty-two sovereign States of the region,

Also noting with satisfaction that on 22 October 1996 Paraguay and on 14 February 1997 Barbados and Venezuela deposited their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolution 267 (E-V) of 3 July 1990, 268 (XII) of 10 May 1991 and 290 (E-VII) of 26 August 1992, and that on 23 October 1997 Guatemala deposited its instrument of ratification of the amendment to the Treaty contained in resolution 268 (XII),

¹ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068.

² A/47/467, annex.

³ See CD/1397.

Further noting with satisfaction that the amended Treaty of Tlatelolco is fully in force for Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela,

1. Welcomes the concrete steps taken by some countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco);

2. Notes with satisfaction the full adherence of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the Treaty of Tlatelolco;

3. Urges the countries of the region that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (E-VII);

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/608
21 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 79

AFRICAN NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE TREATY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miloš KOTEREC (Slovakia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty" was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 51/53 of 10 December 1996.
2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 September 1997, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.
3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1997, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 62 to 82, which was held at the 3rd to 12th meetings, from 13 to 17 and from 20 to 24 October (see A/C.1/52/PV.3-12). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach were held at six informal meetings, from 27 to 31 October. Draft resolutions on the items were considered at the 15th to 17th meetings, from 5 to 7 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.15-17); action was taken on them at the 18th to 24th meetings, from 10 to 14 and on 17 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.18-24).
4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a letter dated 1 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997 (A/52/447-S/1997/775).



II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/52/L.26

5. At the 16th meeting, on 6 November, Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty" (A/C.1/52/L.26).

6. At its 18th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.26 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/53 of 10 December 1996 and all its other relevant resolutions, as well as those of the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling also the successful conclusion of the signing ceremony of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba)¹ that took place at Cairo on 11 April 1996,

Recalling further the Cairo Declaration adopted on that occasion,² which emphasized that nuclear-weapon-free zones, especially in regions of tension, such as the Middle East, enhance global and regional peace and security,

Noting the statement made by the President of the Security Council on behalf of the members of the Council on 12 April 1996,³ in which it was stated that the signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty constituted an important contribution by the African countries to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Considering that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, especially in the Middle East, would enhance the security of Africa and the viability of the African nuclear-weapon-free zone,

¹ See A/50/426.

² A/51/113-S/1996/276, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1996, document S/1996/276.

³ Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-first Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1996, document S/PRST/1996/17.

1. Calls upon African States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty¹ as soon as possible so that it may enter into force without delay;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the nuclear-weapon States that have signed the Protocols that concern them, and calls upon those which have not yet ratified the Protocols concerning them to do so as soon as possible;
3. Calls upon the States contemplated in Protocol III to the Treaty that have not yet done so to take all necessary measures to ensure the speedy application of the Treaty to territories for which they are, de jure or de facto, internationally responsible and which lie within the limits of the geographical zone established in the Treaty;
4. Calls upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons⁴ that have not yet concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency pursuant to the Treaty to do so, thereby satisfying the requirements of article 9 (b) of and annex II to the Treaty of Pelindaba when it enters into force;
5. Expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he has rendered effective assistance to the signatories to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty in accordance with resolution 51/53;
6. Expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the diligence with which they have rendered effective assistance to the signatories to the Treaty;
7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty".

¹ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/609
19 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 80

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miloš KOTEREC (Slovakia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction" was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 51/54 of 10 December 1996.
2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 September 1997, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.
3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1997, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 62 to 82, which was held at the 3rd to 12th meetings, from 13 to 17 and from 20 to 24 October (see A/C.1/52/PV.3-12). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach were held at six informal meetings, from 27 to 31 October. Draft resolutions on the items were considered at the 15th to 17th meetings, from 5 to 7 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.15-17); action was taken on them at the 18th to 24th meetings, from 10 to 14 and on 17 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.18-24).
4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:
 - (a) Note verbale dated 28 April 1997 from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/128);

(b) Letter dated 26 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/213);

(c) Letter dated 1 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997 (A/52/447-S/1997/775).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/52/L.24

5. At an informal meeting, on 30 October, the representative of Hungary, on behalf of Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction" (A/C.1/52/L.24). Subsequently, Belarus, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Monaco and San Marino joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 18th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.24 without a vote.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production
and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin
Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and to their destruction,

Noting with satisfaction that there are one hundred and forty States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and

Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,¹ including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

Bearing in mind its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Review Conferences, including the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,² and to provide such information and data in conformity with standardized procedure to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and no later than 15 April,

Recalling its resolution 46/35 A, adopted without a vote on 6 December 1991, in which it welcomed, inter alia, the establishment, proceeding from the recommendations of the Third Review Conference,³ of an ad hoc group of governmental experts open to all States parties to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint,

Recalling also its resolution 48/65, adopted without a vote on 16 December 1993, in which it commended the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to Identify and Examine Potential Verification Measures from a Scientific and Technical Standpoint,⁴ agreed to by consensus at the last meeting of the Ad Hoc Group at Geneva on 24 September 1993,

Recalling further its resolution 49/86, adopted without a vote on 15 December 1994, in which it welcomed the final report of the Special Conference of the States Parties to the Convention,⁵ adopted by consensus on 30 September 1994, in which the States parties agreed to establish an ad hoc group, open to all States parties, whose objective should be to consider appropriate measures, including possible verification measures, and draft proposals to strengthen the Convention, to be included, as appropriate, in a legally binding instrument to be submitted for the consideration of the States parties,

Recalling the provisions of the Convention related to scientific and technological cooperation and the related provisions of the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts, the final report of the Special Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, held from 19 to 30 September 1994, and the final documents of the Review Conferences,

¹ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

² BWC/CONF.III/23, part II.

³ See BWC/CONF.III/23.

⁴ BWC/CONF.III/VEREX/9 and Corr.1.

⁵ BWC/SPCONF/1.

1. Welcomes the information and data provided to date, and reiterates its call upon all States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention;²

2. Also welcomes the progress made by the Ad Hoc Group towards fulfilling the mandate established by the Special Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on 30 September 1994, and urges the Ad Hoc Group to intensify its work with a view to completing it as soon as possible before the commencement of the Fifth Review Conference and to submit its report, which shall be adopted by consensus, to the States parties to be considered at a special conference;

3. Further welcomes in this context the steps taken by the Ad Hoc Group, as encouraged by the Fourth Review Conference, to review its methods of work and, in particular, the start of negotiations on a rolling text of a protocol to the Convention;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences, as well as the decisions contained in the final report of the Special Conference, including all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Group;

5. Calls upon all signatory States that have not yet ratified the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those States that have not signed the Convention to become parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction".



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/610
20 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 81

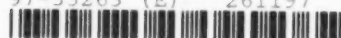
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miloš KOTEREC (Slovakia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 50/80 B of 12 December 1995.
2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 September 1997, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.
3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1997, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 62 to 82, which was held at the 3rd to 12th meetings, from 13 to 17 and from 20 to 24 October (see A/C.1/52/PV.3-12). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach were held at six informal meetings, from 27 to 31 October. Draft resolutions on the items were considered at the 15th to 17th meetings, from 5 to 7 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.15-17); action was taken on them at the 18th to 24th meetings from 10 to 14 and on 17 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.18-24).
4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States (A/52/373);
 - (b) Letter dated 7 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final declaration adopted by the heads of State and Government of the



Organization of the Islamic Conference at the extraordinary session held at Islamabad on 23 March 1997 (A/51/915-S/1997/433);

(c) Letter dated 14 March 1997 from the Permanent Representatives of Belarus and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/92);

(d) Letter dated 16 April 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/123-S/1997/331);

(e) Letter dated 28 April 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/129);

(f) Letter dated 30 April 1997 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan and Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of resolution 1119 (1997) on conflicts in Transcaucasia adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 22 April 1997 (A/52/130-S/1997/345);

(g) Letter dated 15 May 1997 from the Permanent Representatives of China and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/153-S/1997/384);

(h) Letter dated 28 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the following Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Russian Federation, signed in Paris on 7 May 1997 (A/52/161-S/1997/413);

(i) Letter dated 29 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/163);

(j) Letter dated 30 May 1997 from the Permanent Representatives of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint communiqué of the Presidents of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine, adopted at Tallinn on 27 May 1997 (A/52/171);

(k) Letter dated 6 June 1997 from the Permanent Representatives of the Russian Federation and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/174);

(l) Letter dated 13 June 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/188);

(m) Letter dated 26 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, drawing attention to the Thessaloniki Declaration on Good-Neighbourly Relations, Stability, Security and Cooperation in the Balkans, adopted at the meeting of Ministers for Foreign

Affairs of countries of South-eastern Europe, held at Thessaloniki, Greece, on 9 and 10 June 1997 (A/52/217-S/1997/507);

(n) Letter dated 15 July 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/230);

(o) Letter dated 16 July 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/253);

(p) Note verbale dated 17 July 1997 from the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/254-S/1997/567);

(q) Letter dated 21 July 1997 from the representatives of the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/257);

(r) Letter dated 25 August 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/301-S/1997/668);

(s) Letter dated 5 September 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/322);

(t) Letter dated 9 September 1997 from the representatives of Armenia and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/331);

(u) Letter dated 11 September 1997 from the Permanent Representatives of Lithuania and Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/362);

(v) Letter dated 16 July 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/368);

(w) Letter dated 26 September 1997 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/405-S/1997/758);

(x) Letter dated 23 September 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Marshall Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the twenty-eighth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga from 17 to 19 September 1997 (A/52/413);

(y) Letter dated 1 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997 (A/52/447-S/1997/775);

(z) Letter dated 24 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/564-S/1997/847);

(aa) Letter dated 4 November 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/565);

(bb) Letter dated 5 November 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/570-S/1997/854);

(cc) Letter dated 11 November 1997 from the Permanent Representatives of China and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/589-S/1997/871);

(dd) Letter dated 10 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint statement adopted at the meeting of the Ministers of Defence of South-eastern European Partnership for Peace participating States, regional North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members Greece and Turkey, NATO members Italy and the United States of America, held at Sofia on 3 October 1997 (A/C.1/52/4).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/52/L.34 and Rev.1

5. At the 17th meeting, on 7 November, the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, on behalf of Austria, Andorra, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled 'Development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States' (A/C.1/52/L.34). Subsequently, Cyprus, Monaco, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 21st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/52/L.34/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of A/C.1/52/L.34, subsequently joined by Canada, Albania and Ukraine which contained the following revisions:

(a) A new preambular paragraph was inserted after the fifth preambular paragraph, reading:

'Emphasizing the importance of the results of the summit meeting of the Heads of State and Government of countries of South-East Europe, held on Crete, Greece, on 3 and 4 November 1997, for the peace, good-neighbourliness, stability and prosperity of the region';

(b) In operative paragraph 4, the words "first results" were replaced by the words "early results".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.1/52/L.34/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 8).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, the annex to which contains the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and its resolutions 46/62 of 9 December 1991, 48/84 B of 16 December 1993 and 50/80 B of 12 December 1995,

Mindful of the importance of the activities aimed at the creation of peace, stability, security, cooperation and sustainable economic development in the Balkan region,

Affirming its determination that all nations should live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Emphasizing the urgency of the consolidation of the Balkans as a region of peace, security, stability and good-neighbourliness, thus contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security and so enhancing the prospects for sustained development and prosperity for all peoples in the region,

Noting the desire of the Balkan States to develop good-neighbourly relations among themselves and friendly relations with all nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law,

Emphasizing the importance of the results of the summit meeting of the Heads of State and Government of countries of South-East Europe, held on Crete, Greece, on 3 and 4 November 1997, for the peace, good-neighbourliness, stability and prosperity of the region,

Expressing its support for the international efforts aimed at the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, initialled at Dayton, Ohio, on 21 November 1995 and signed in Paris on 14 December 1995,¹

¹ See A/50/790-S/1995/999 and Official Records of the Security Council, Fiftieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1995, document S/1995/999.

Expressing also its support for the Pact of Stability in Europe, adopted in Paris on 21 March 1995, the Process of Stability and Good-Neighbourliness in South-East Europe (Royaumont Initiative), the South-East European Cooperative Initiative, the activities of the Central European Initiative, as well as for the inter-Balkan process initiated by the Sofia Declaration of 7 July 1996 and further enhanced by the Thessaloniki Declaration on Good-Neighbourly Relations, Stability, Security and Cooperation in the Balkans,²

Stressing the importance of good-neighbourliness and the development of friendly relations among States for the promotion of international cooperation and for the solution of problems among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking into account the importance of the ongoing cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States,³

Taking note of its deliberations on the subject at the present session,

Mindful of the obligations of all States under the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Notes with interest the views of some States on the development of good-neighbourly relations among the Balkan States, contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Emphasizes the importance for all Balkan States to promote mutual cooperation in all fields and, inter alia, in trade and other forms of economic cooperation, transport and telecommunications, protection of the environment, advancement of democratic processes, promotion of human rights and development of cultural and sport relations;

3. Calls upon all Balkan States to endeavour to promote good-neighbourly relations and continually to undertake unilateral and joint activities, including confidence-building measures as appropriate, in particular within the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

4. Also calls upon all Balkan States and interested States outside the region to participate actively in and support the negotiations foreseen in annex 1 B, article V, of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina,¹ with a view to reaching early results;

5. Calls upon the relevant international organizations and competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the ongoing process of development of good-neighbourly relations among

² A/52/217-S/1997/507, annex I.

³ A/52/373.

the Balkan States and invites them to inform the Secretary-General of their activities and of their views on the subject;

6. Stresses that the closer engagement of Balkan States in cooperation agreements on the European continent will favourably influence the political and economic situation in the region, as well as the good-neighbourly relations among all Balkan States;

7. Urges normalization of the relations among all States of the Balkan region;

8. Affirms the need for strict compliance with the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity or political independence, the inviolability of international borders and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State;

9. Stresses the urgency of the realization of the aim of the Balkans to become a region of peace, stability, security, cooperation and sustained economic development;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States, particularly those from the Balkan region, and of the relevant international organizations and competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, on the development of good-neighbourly relations in the region and on measures aimed at the creation of peace, stability, security, cooperation and sustained economic development in the Balkan region, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States on the subject;

11. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the subject at its fifty-fifth session.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/611
20 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 82

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miloš KOTEREC (Slovakia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Review of the Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 51/415 of 10 December 1996.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 September 1997, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1997, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 62 to 82, which was held at the 3rd to 12th meetings, from 13 to 17 and from 20 to 24 October (see A/C.1/52/PV.3-12). Structured discussions of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach were held at six informal meetings from 27 to 31 October 1997. Draft resolutions on the items were considered at the 15th to 17th meetings, from 5 to 7 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.15-17); action was taken on them at the 18th to 24th meetings, from 10 to 14 and on 17 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.18-24).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 7 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final declarations adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of

the Islamic Conference at the extraordinary session, held at Islamabad on 23 March 1997 (A/51/915-S/1997/433);

(b) Letter dated 15 January 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Central African Republic by the European Union (A/52/62-S/1997/69);

(c) Letter dated 7 February 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Angolan peace process by the European Union (A/52/75);

(d) Letter dated 14 February 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Central African Republic by the European Union (A/52/77-S/1997/132);

(e) Letter dated 18 April 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Zaire by the European Union (A/52/118-S/1997/325);

(f) Letter dated 18 April 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Angola by the European Union (A/52/119-S/1997/326);

(g) Letter dated 18 April 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran by the European Union (A/52/120);

(h) Letter dated 18 April 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on relations between Peru and Ecuador by the European Union (A/52/121);

(i) Letter dated 18 April 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Sri Lanka by the European Union (A/52/122);

(j) Letter dated 16 April 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/123-S/1997/331);

(k) Letter dated 25 April 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/52/126);

(l) Letter dated 16 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Moldova-Transdnistria by the European Union (A/52/140);

(m) Letter dated 23 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the European Union on the Turkish incursion into Iraq (A/52/157);

(n) Letter dated 23 May 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Chechnya peace accord by the European Union (A/52/158);

(o) Letter dated 2 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the European Union on the transfer of power in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/52/164-S/1997/422);

(p) Letter dated 2 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Sierra Leone by the European Union (A/52/165-S/1997/423);

(q) Letter dated 2 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Korean Peninsula by the European Union (A/52/169);

(r) Letter dated 6 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the European Union on the signature of the Treaty of Friendship and Good Cooperation between Romania and Ukraine (A/52/177);

(s) Letter dated 9 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement by the European Union on the signature of the political treaty between the Russian Federation and Ukraine (A/52/178);

(t) Letter dated 2 July 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Congo by the European Union (A/52/223);

(u) Letter dated 10 July 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on Cambodia by the Chairman of the Association of South-East Asian Nations Standing Committee (A/52/226-S/1997/541);

(v) Letter dated 1 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997 (A/52/447-S/1997/775).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT DECISION A/C.1/52/L.13

5. At the 16th meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft decision, entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (A/C.1/52/L.13), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica.

6. At its 21st meeting, on 12 November, the First Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/52/L.13 by a recorded vote of 96 to 0, with 48 abstentions (see para. 7). The voting was as follows:¹

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

¹ Subsequently the delegation of Jordan indicated that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the
Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/612
19 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 83

RATIONALIZATION OF THE WORK AND REFORM OF THE AGENDA OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miloš KOTEREC (Slovakia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee" was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 50/421 of 12 December 1995.
2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 September 1997, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.
3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1997, the First Committee decided to hold an exchange of views on the item, which was held at the 13th and 14th meetings, on 3 and 4 November (see A/C.1/52/PV.13 and 14).
4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a letter dated 1 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 25 September 1997 (A/52/447-S/1997/775).

II. DRAFT DECISION A/C.1/52/L.51 and Rev.1

5. On 12 November, the Chairman of the Committee submitted a draft decision entitled "Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee" (A/C.1/52/L.51), which read:

"The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 48/87 of 16 December 1993 and bearing in mind the need to enhance the efficient functioning of the First Committee, decides that:

"(a) As from the fifty-third session, the First Committee:

"(i) Will make every effort to conduct and conclude its substantive work with the most efficient use of time in not less than thirty meetings;

"(ii) Will conduct its work by combining the existing phases in the programme of work: 'Structured discussion of specific subjects on the adopted thematic approach on disarmament and international security agenda items' and 'Consideration of all draft resolutions submitted under all agenda items', provided that sufficient time will be allowed for informal consultations and discussions on draft resolutions;

"(b) The Chairman of the First Committee will conduct consultations with regard to the rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the Committee in all its aspects and report to the General Assembly at the beginning of its fifty-third session.

"The General Assembly further decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled 'Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee'."

6. On 14 November, the Chairman submitted a revised draft decision (A/C.1/52/L.51/Rev.1), which contained the following change: in subparagraph (a) (i), the words "with the most efficient use of time in not less than thirty meetings" were replaced by the words "with the most efficient use of time not exceeding five weeks, if possible".

7. At the 24th meeting, on 17 November, the Chairman of the Committee made a statement in which he withdrew draft decision A/C.1/52/L.51/Rev.1 (see A/C.1/52/PV.24).
